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☐ 1: Regul Pept. 1993 Mar 19;44(2):95-107.

Related Articles, Links

Immunohistochemical mapping of angiotensin AT1 receptors in the brain.

Phillips MI, Shen L, Richards EM, Raizada MK.

Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, Gainesville, FL 32610.

A new approach to study angiotensin receptor distribution in the brain has been taken by developing antibodies to partial sequence of the angiotensin II (AII) type-1 receptor subtype (AT1) and demonstrating the presence of receptors with immunohistochemical staining. The antibody to a portion of the 3rd cytoplasmic loop of the AT1 receptor revealed distinctive punctate immunoreactive staining on cell bodies. The cell bodies were distributed in the forebrain in paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei, the organum vasculosum lamina terminalis, median preoptic area and subfornical organ. In the brainstem, the entire locus coeruleus was stained, together with the adjacent mesencephalic and motor nuclei of the trigeminal nerve. The auditory system including the cochlear nucleus and superior olivary nuclei were stained. In the medulla, all the structures involved in blood pressure control were stained including the nucleus of the solitary tract, the 12th nerve nuclei, the rostroventral lateral area and the nucleus ambiguous. Sites where AT2 receptors are located were not stained or staining was limited to specific area such as the medial accessory nucleus of the inferior olive. Immunocytochemical staining of AT1 receptors provides a new and more precise approach to the cellular localization of AII receptors.

PMID: 8469778 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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1: Hypertension. 1993 Jun;21(6 Pt 2):1062-5. Related Articles, Links

Inhibition of central angiotensin responses by angiotensin type-1 receptor antibody.

Richards EM, Lu D, Zelezna B, Phillips MI, Trolliet M, Sumners C, Raizada MK.

Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Angiotensin type-1 receptor subtypes (AT1) are implicated in the physiological actions of angiotensin II in the brain. In the present study we used an AT1 receptor antibody and a polymerase chain reaction--synthesized AT1 receptor complementary DNA to show that the hypothalamus expresses significantly higher levels of AT1 receptor messenger RNA and protein compared with the brain stem. Intracerebroventricular injections of AT1-specific antibody blocks the dipsogenic and blood pressure responses induced by centrally injected angiotensin II. These results demonstrate the expression of AT1 receptor gene in the brain and that the AT1 receptor antibody is able to inhibit the physiological responses of angiotensin II mediated by the brain.

PMID: 8505093 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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☐ 1: Am J Physiol. 1993 Jun;264(6 Pt 2):F989-95. Related Articles, Links

Immunohistochemical localization of rat angiotensin II AT1 receptor.

Paxton WG, Runge M, Horaist C, Cohen C, Alexander RW, Bernstein KE.

Department of Pathology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

To study receptors for angiotensin II, polyclonal rabbit anti-peptide antisera were prepared against the peptide QDDCPKAGRHC corresponding to amino acids 15-24 of the rat AT1A and AT1B receptors. Western analysis of rat tissues showed a major band of approximately 43 kDa. The antisera immunoprecipitated AT1-receptor protein produced in vitro. Immunohistochemical analysis of rat tissues showed intense staining of arterial and arteriolar smooth muscle. Other tissues that contained AT1-receptor protein included hepatocytes, the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal gland, and the smooth muscle of the bronchus, gut, ureter, and epididymis. In the kidney, intense staining was observed in all small arteries and arterioles. Both afferent and efferent arterioles contain approximately equal intensities of immunoreactive AT1 protein. The inner stripe of the outer medulla has a moderate level of receptors within thick ascending limb epithelium. Proximal tubular epithelium also expresses receptor protein. Glomerular immunoreactive AT1 protein is found within mesangial cells and varies in intensity among different rat strains. Lewis and Wistar rats demonstrated moderate glomerular staining, whereas the CD and Sprague-Dawley strains showed lesser levels of reactivity. The fact that glomerular mesangial cells are the primary locus of angiotensin II action within the glomerulus.

PMID: 7686719 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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